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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

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UNIT 37150
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(f) GruO P5510.6D

Encl: (1) Locator Sheet

1. Purpose. To promulgate standing operating procedures for intelligence within Marine Aircraft Group 12.

2. Cancellation. GruO P3800.1K

3. Summary of Revision. This revision contains a number of substantial changes and should be completely reviewed.

4. Action. The intelligence provisions set forth within this SOP and reference (a) through (g) apply to all organizations and units under the cognizance of MAG-12 unless otherwise directed in a particular plan or order. Reference (e), paragraph 4, directs squadrons not to publish separate unit intelligence SOP's. Therefore, this SOP applies to the subordinate units of MAG-12 as their Intelligence SOP.

5. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.


J. D. DEWITT, JR

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ENCLOSURE (1)

INTELLIGENCE SOP

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Signature of Person Incorporating Change

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CONTENTS

CHAPTER

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | GENERAL |
| 2 | INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION |
| 3 | AIR COMBAT INTELLIGENCE |
| 4 | INTELLIGENCE PLANNING |
| 5 | INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT |
| 6 | INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION |
| 7 | INTELLIGENCE TRAINING |
| 8 | TARGET INTELLIGENCE |
| 9 | COUNTERINTELLIGENCE |
| 10 | SPECIAL SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS TEAM |
| 11 | MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY |
| 12 | ADP |
| 13 | FLIGHT LINE INTELLIGENCE CENTER OPERATIONS |
| 14 | EMBARKATION |
| 15 | UDP SQUADRONS |

APPENDIX

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| A | REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS |
| B | INTELLIGENCE TRAINING FORMS |
| C | GIC BOARDS AND CHECKLISTS |

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL.....	1000	1-3
MISSION.....	1001	1-3
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	1002	1-3
ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS.....	1003	1-4

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1000. GENERAL. This SOP provides the policy and guidance for intelligence functions within MAG-12. It is used to complement other publications and directives addressed in Chapter 2 and listed in Appendix A. Procedures outlined in this SOP will be used in the conduct of intelligence functions in garrison and when deployed for exercises or actual combat operations.

1001. MISSION. The MAG-12 Intelligence Department provides the Commanding Officer, the Group Staff, and subordinate commanders with detailed, accurate, and timely intelligence to assist them in reaching sound operational decisions. Additionally, the Intelligence department assists the Commander in the planning and implementation of counterintelligence measures to defeat potential enemy intelligence, terrorist, sabotage, espionage, and subversion activities.

1002. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Commanding Officer. The Commanding Officer is responsible for all intelligence activities.

2. Staff Responsibility. The MAG-12 Intelligence Officer is the principal staff officer responsible for advising the Commanding Officer and the Group Staff on all aspects of the enemy and the enemy's area of operation. The Intelligence Officer assists the Commanding Officer in the execution of his intelligence responsibilities by coordinating, planning, implementing and supervising the following intelligence activities:

a. Determination of Intelligence Requirements. The Intelligence Officer will assist in the development, determination, and priority of the Commander's, Group Staff's, and subordinate command's intelligence requirements.

b. Development of the Collection Plan. The Intelligence Officer will provide direction on the submission of intelligence collection requirements to higher headquarters and coordinate the use of organic collection assets within MAG-12.

c. Production. The Intelligence Officer will provide

products in response to the requirements of the Commander, the Group Staff, higher and adjacent headquarters as directed, and subordinate commands as required.

d. Dissemination. The Intelligence Officer will disseminate intelligence products and information to subordinate commands as required and to adjacent commands and other units as directed.

e. Counterintelligence. The Intelligence Officer will assist the Commander in the development, supervision, and execution of the Command's counterintelligence plan.

1003. Organization. The MAG-12 Intelligence Department is divided into three sections. The current Table of Organization (T/O) for the MAG-12 Intelligence Department is T/O 8800, MAG HQ (FW). The Department is Table of Equipment (T/E) 8800.

a. Administrative/Support Office. The Administration / Support Section consists of the Intelligence Officer, Assistant Intelligence Officer, and Intelligence Chief. This section is responsible for all intelligence administration, personnel, budget and related issues of the Intelligence Department.

(1) Intelligence Officer Functions:

(a) Assist and advice the Commanding Officer on all aspects of intelligence and counterintelligence.

(b) Formulate policy and guidance for the Intelligence Department.

(c) Direct and supervise the Intelligence Department and its operations (collections, production, dissemination, etc.).

(d) Coordinate with other staff officers on all intelligence issues within MAG-12. Provide advice, direction and other assistance on intelligence issues to subordinate commands and their intelligence sections as required.

(e) Direct the intelligence training effort within MAG-12.

(f) Other duties as required.

(2) Assistant Intelligence Officer Functions:

- (a) Execute the duties and functions of the Intelligence Officer when required.
- (b) Supervise the intelligence training program.
- (c) As the Group Target Intelligence Officer, supervise the target intelligence program.
- (d) Other duties as required.

(3) Intelligence Chief Functions:

- (a) Execute the duties of the Intelligence Officer and the Assistant Intelligence Officer as required.
- (b) Plan and supervise the daily operations of the Intelligence Department.
- (c) Plan, implement and supervise the training of intelligence personnel within MAG-12; maintain and control enlisted training and qualification records.
- (d) Coordinate and plan the intelligence communication requirements of MAG-12 with higher headquarters.
- (e) Manage the MAG-12 Intelligence Department T/O and T/E.
- (f) Manage the Intelligence Department budget.
- (g) Other duties as directed.

b. Productions Office. This office is responsible for producing and disseminating intelligence products. the production office maintains a secondary control point (SCP) consisting of a classified publications library, a mapping, charting and geodesy (MC&G) library, various computer databases, and a threat recognition library. The Production Office is also responsible for the production, maintenance, and storage of intelligence target folders. In addition, the Productions Office is tasked with the embarkation of the Intelligence Department.

(1) Productions Officer Functions:

- (a) Direct the intelligence production effort.
- (b) Direct the intelligence analytical effort.
- (c) Direct the intelligence dissemination effort.

(2) Productions Chief Functions:

(a) Supervise the intelligence production, analytical, and dissemination effort. This includes the preparation and maintenance of intelligence target folders and intelligence briefings.

(b) Supervise the maintenance of the SCP, MC&G account (including the map room) and the embarkation account.

(c) Supervise the threat database administration of the Tactical Aircraft Mission Planning System (TAMPS) and the Intelligence Operator Workstation (IOW).

c. Collections Office. This office is responsible for submitting, monitoring, satisfying and planning MAG-12 intelligence collection requirements.

(1) Collection Officer Functions:

(a) Direct and supervise the collection effort, including the development and maintenance of the intelligence collection plan.

(b) Assist the Intelligence Officer in the determination of intelligence requirements.

(c) Assist the Productions Officer with the intelligence analytical effort.

(2) Collection Chief Functions:

(a) Assist the Collections Officer in developing the collection plan and in developing collection requirements.

(b) Maintain an updated Request For Information (RFI) log of MAG-12's submitted, pending, and completed RFIs.

(c) Supervise the maintenance and administration of the Long-range Imagery Networked Communication System (LINCS).

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 2

INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SCOPE.....	2000	2-3
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	2001	2-3
ASSIGNMENT OF INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL.....	2002	2-3
DESK TOP PROCEDURES/TURNOVER FOLDERS.....	2003	2-4
FILES, RECORDS, AND REPORTS.....	2004	2-5
INTELLIGENCE REFERENCE LIBRARY.....	2005	2-5
INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.....	2006	2-6

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 2

INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION

2000. SCOPE. The Intelligence Department of any unit has basic administrative functions that are inherent to all departments. This chapter addresses the procedures and functions of the MAG-12 Intelligence section.

2001. RESPONSIBILITIES. The Intelligence Chief plans and supervises the daily administrative activities of the Intelligence Department.

2002. ASSIGNMENT OF INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL

1. Responsibility. Per references (a) and (b), the Intelligence Officer will coordinate with S-1 on the assignment of all intelligence personnel within MAG-12 and monitor the additional duties assigned to those Marines. The Group Intelligence Officer coordinates with respective squadron intelligence sections and the Group Commander on any assignments of intelligence personnel.

2. Collateral Duty Assignments. Intelligence officer billets below the Group level are generally filled as collateral duties. In some units, intelligence sections fall under the staff cognizance of the S-3. As a result, unit intelligence sections are frequently assigned numerous collateral duties. References (b) and (e) prohibit Group and Squadron intelligence personnel from being assigned collateral duties that interfere or conflict with their primary duties. Collateral duties prohibited for assignment to intelligence personnel are:

- a. Communication Material Security (CMS) Officer.
- b. Classified Material Control Center (CMCC) Officer/Clerk.
- c. Top Secret Control Officer (TSCO).
- d. Guard/Physical Security Officer.
- e. Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Security Officer.
- f. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) Custodian.

3. Enlisted Assignment. Per Reference (b) the following additional duties are a conflict of interest and will not be assigned to enlisted intelligence personnel:

- a. Primary CMS Clerk.
- b. CMCC Clerk.
- c. Guard/Physical Security Chief.
- d. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) Custodian.

4. Records/Reports. The S-2 administrative section will maintain accurate records on all personnel who have a primary or additional 02XX MOS. The Intelligence Chief will maintain personnel training files. These files will contain information required to record training accomplishments and professional development. A quarterly personnel report will also be submitted to the 1st MAW G-2 based on information from these files.

2003. DESK TOP PROCEDURES/TURNOVER FOLDERS

1. Desktop procedures and turnover files are required for all key personnel in the S-2 section. These include the:

- a. Intelligence Officer.
- b. Target Intelligence Officer.
- c. Intelligence Chief.
- d. Productions Chief.
- e. Collection Chief.
- f. Secondary Control Point (SCP) Custodian.
- g. Embark NCO.
- h. Map NCO.

2. Marines with similar duties may have a single combined desktop procedure and turnover folder. These documents are working documents and should be kept current at all times.

3. The offices of the Intelligence Department will maintain a turnover file to provide basic information on every day functions and duties. Reference (a), paragraph 1006 sets forth the 1st MAW standard for turnover files and desktop procedures. Its contents should include but not be limited to the following: organizational charts, recall rosters, responsibilities of personnel, administrative procedures, training, supply and fiscal matters, embarkation, appointment letters, unit operations and exercises, tables of organization and equipment, points of contact, and pending projects.

2004. FILES, RECORDS AND REPORTS

1. Files and Records. Procedures for the maintenance of intelligence files and records are outlined in SECNAVINST 5215. and MCO 5210.11. Guidance on the maintenance and development of training records is found in references (a), (b), (e), appropriate training directives, and chapter 7 of this SOP. Files and records are required on general correspondence, requests for support, MOS training, and items of intelligence interest. Each unit's S-2 determines the extent of files required. However, complete documentation of actions, requests, and memorandums is required for reference and historical purposes. Unclassified and classified files are required. Regulations for maintenance of classified files are identified in reference (g).

2. Administrative Reports. The Intelligence Department is required to provide a monthly personnel report to 1st MAW, G-2 by the 5th day of the month. This report will include the name, SSN, MOS, and unit assigned of the intelligence personnel assigned to MAG-12 and its subordinate commands.

2005. INTELLIGENCE REFERENCE LIBRARY

1. The Intelligence Department of MAG-12 and the intelligence sections of subordinate units are required to maintain a basic intelligence library to support command and intelligence functions. Each intelligence section is required to maintain both a classified and unclassified library to support day-to-day intelligence operations, exercises, and contingency planning. The libraries should contain publications and a suggested list of publications and periodicals can be found in Appendix A of this SOP.

a. Required publications are those publications that the command has been directed by higher headquarters to maintain as minimum holdings. A list of required holdings is contained in part B of the Naval Intelligence Publication Register (NIPR), the unit Publications Listing (PL), and as directed by higher headquarters.

b. Other publications are these publications used to supplement the intelligence section's minimum required holdings. Examples include, but are not limited to periodicals, novels, and electronic databases.

2. MAG-12's S-2 maintains an extensive classified library on the PACOM theater which is available for squadron use. The MAG-12 Intelligence Department SCP maintains a large library of publications and reference material. Direct liaison between other intelligence sections and the SCP custodian is authorized.

3. Ordering. Except for those publications listed in the TAP, all requests, regardless of the source, will be forwarded via the chain of command.

2006. INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

1. Inspections. The Commander uses inspections and evaluations to determine the level of unit readiness and proficiency. A Functional Area Inspection (FAI) is conducted by 1st MAW G-2 on the MAG-12 Intelligence Section annually.

2. Visits. MAG-12 will conduct a Staff Assistance Visit (SAV) for subordinate units upon request and may request an SAV from 1stMAW as required. Requests for SAV's outside MAG-12 will be sent via the chain of command.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 3

INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	3000	3-3
TACTICAL AIR INTELLIGENCE.....	3001	3-4
TARGET INTELLIGENCE.....	3002	3-5
SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE, AND ESCAPE (SERE)	3003	3-5
MISSION BRIEFING AND DEBRIEFING.....	3004	3-6
HANDLING OF CAPTURED ENEMY PERSONNEL, DETAINEES, AND DOCUMENTS.....	3005	3-7

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 3

AIR COMBAT INTELLIGENCE

3000. INTRODUCTION

1. The unique environment in which aerial combat occurs creates special intelligence considerations unique to the aviation commander. Air combat operations are characterized by large operational areas and compressed time factors. The functions of Marine Aviation require special intelligence considerations as well. These functions are explained in depth in FMFM 5-1, Marine Aviation.

a. Offensive Air Support (OAS). Those air operations conducted against enemy installations, facilities, and personnel to directly assist the attainment of MAGTF objectives by the destruction of enemy resources or the isolation of his military force. Close Air Support (CAS) and Deep Air Support (DAS) are sub-elements of OAS.

b. Antiair Warfare (AAW). That action required to destroy or reduce to an acceptable level the enemy air and missile threat. This includes such measures as the use of interceptors, bombers, antiaircraft guns, surface to air missiles, air to air missiles, and electronic countermeasures in the destruction of the air or missile threat both before and after it has been launched. Offensive Antiair Warfare (OAAW) and Air Defense (AD) are sub-elements.

c. Assault Support. Those air operations the MAGTF commander uses to concentrate his strength against selected enemy weaknesses using speed and surprise. It consists of those operations that use aircraft to provide tactical mobility and logistical support for the MAGTF. Assault support also includes the movement of high priority cargo and personnel within the area of operation, refueling operations, battlefield illumination, Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP), and evacuation.

d. Air Reconnaissance. The acquisition of intelligence by employing visual observation and/or sensors in air vehicles. These operations are specifically identified in FMFM 6-1, Aerial Reconnaissance, but include visual reconnaissance, multisensory imagery reconnaissance, and electronic reconnaissance.

e. Control of Aircraft and Missiles. The coordinated employment of facilities, equipment, communications, procedures and personnel which allows the ACE commander to plan, direct, and control the efforts of the ACE to support the accomplishment of the mission.

f. Electronic Warfare (EW). Any military action involving the use of electromagnetic and directed energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or to attack the enemy. The three major subdivisions within EW are Electronic Attack, Electronic Protection and Electronic Warfare Support.

3001. TACTICAL AIR INTELLIGENCE

1. Tactical air intelligence is that intelligence which affects the tactical air operations of a local nature in the operating area. It provides knowledge of the enemy's air and anti-war warfare capabilities, local air defense systems, tactics, and ground combat capabilities. Tactical air intelligence is structured to coincide with the functions of Marine aviation and comprises both operational and technical areas.

a. The operational areas of tactical air intelligence provide answers to the questions of when, where, how, and in what strength the enemy will employ his forces. Specific operational aspects of tactical air intelligence include:

- (1) Identification of command and control systems.
- (2) Employment of early warning, ground control intercept (GCI), and target acquisition systems.
- (3) Coverage of air defense weapons systems.
- (4) Knowledge of enemy aerial tactics and maneuvers.
- (5) Employment of electronic warfare systems.

b. Technical areas of tactical air intelligence address the design characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of a variety of enemy equipment. Additionally, the information attained by technical means yields operational intelligence.

c. Specific technical areas of tactical air intelligence include:

- (1) Enemy aircraft.
- (2) Air-to-air weapons systems.
- (3) Surface-to-air weapons systems.
- (4) Early warning, GCI, and target acquisition systems.
- (5) C3I systems.

3002. TARGET INTELLIGENCE. Target intelligence is the information gained from intelligence operations directed against a country, area, installation, agency or person. A target is a geographic area, complex or installation planned for capture or destruction by military forces. Target intelligence is discussed in detail in FMFM 3-21, and chapter 7 of this SOP.

3003. SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE, AND ESCAPE (SERE)

1. Per FMFM 3-21 and FMFM 3-1, the Intelligence Officer is responsible for the intelligence aspects of the unit SERE program. Guidance for conduct of the SERE program is contained in OPNAVINST C3305.1A and NWP-43A.

2. The intelligence aspects of SERE include the following:

a. General background briefs covering political, ethnological, religious, security, military, climate, and topographical aspects and their effect on survival, evasion, resistance and escape.

b. If captured, techniques of enemy indoctrination and interrogation.

c. Intelligence briefs in preparation for missions to include:

- (1) SAFE areas and neutral areas.
- (2) Climatic, topographic, and sociological factors affecting survival and evasion.
- (3) Use of Blood Chits
- (4) Use of Evasion Charts

3. The Productions Chief is responsible for maintaining and ordering the maps and publications required for the intelligence support to the SERE program.

3004. MISSION BRIEFING AND DEBRIEFING

1. Prior to embarking on tactical missions, aircrews will receive an intelligence brief tailored to meet the specific requirements of the mission. The brief should emphasize the need for reporting all enemy activity observed. Upon completion of the mission, the crews will be debriefed to collect information of possible intelligence value.

2. The following subjects will be included in all tactical mission briefs with additional information as required for specific missions (UDP squadrons may vary in content):

- a. Target information and means of target identification.
- b. Routes to and from the target area.
- c. Analysis of enemy EW capabilities which could affect the mission.
- d. Description of the enemy order of battle in the target area and along ingress/egress routes.
- e. Description of the terrain and the indigenous population in the target area.
- f. SAFE area descriptions, pickup points, and evasion routes.
- g. Weather in the target area and its effect on enemy capabilities.
- h. Intelligence collection requirements.

3. Mission debriefing should be conducted as soon as possible after completion of the mission. Information sought during debriefing includes but is not limited to:

- a. Answers to EEI's identified prior to mission.
- b. Damage and losses inflicted on the enemy.

- c. Damage and losses inflicted by the enemy.
 - d. Observations concerning enemy order of battle.
 - e. Observations of new or unusual activities.
4. Additional debriefing information is located in Appendix C.

3005. HANDLING OF CAPTURED ENEMY PERSONNEL, DETAINEES, AND DOCUMENTS

1. FMFM 3-21 contains instructions for the intelligence processing of captured personnel, documents, and material. FMFM 3-21 also lists the staff responsibilities for various phases of POW processing. The Headquarters Commandant is responsible for the security, care, feeding and transportation of prisoners of war, as well as captured civilians and third country nationals.
2. The Group Intelligence Officer will coordinate with the S-1 to arrange for interrogation of enemy personnel acquired by the unit. Interrogations of personnel should be conducted by a member of the Interrogator Translator Team (ITT), if available. In the absence of ITT personnel, the Group Intelligence Officer will conduct an on-the-spot interrogation using any available translator. No form of coercion will be used on prisoners to obtain information. A narrative report of all information will be forwarded to 1st MAW G-2. Guard personnel will escort the prisoner to a POW handling compound upon completion of the interrogation.
3. Captured documents will be handled as secret material and forwarded without delay to higher headquarters. Documents taken from captured personnel will be taken from the prisoner, but evacuated at the same time as the prisoner, in custody of the guard. This will allow the prisoner to be interrogated regarding the content of the documents.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 4

INTELLIGENCE PLANNING

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SCOPE.....	4000	4-3
INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS.....	4001	4-3
THE COLLECTION PLAN.....	4002	4-4
THE INITIAL ESTIMATE.....	4003	4-4
THE INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE.....	4004	4-4
THE LIST OF TARGETS.....	4005	4-4
COMMUNICATIONS.....	4006	4-5
DEPLOYMENTS.....	4007	4-5
FORMING THE FLIC.....	4008	4-5

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 4

INTELLIGENCE PLANNING

4000. SCOPE. The determination of whether the planning was successful or not can only be judged when the plan is exercised or executed under real world conditions. Identifying requirements, collecting information to satisfy those requirements, and disseminating the collected information to the user begins with intelligence planning. In general, subordinate units submit their intelligence requirements to the Group Intelligence Department in priority order for action.

4001. INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS. Any subject, general or specific, for which there is a need for the collection of information or the need for the production of intelligence is an intelligence requirement. There are three types of intelligence requirements, which must be satisfied:

1. Basic intelligence requirements (BIRs) are the relatively unchanged aspects of the enemy and the area of operations such as climate, terrain, weapons, unit equipment, and basic T/O. This information can normally be satisfied from encyclopedic resources such as electronic databases, local publications, classified publications, and periodicals. Subordinate units with basic intelligence requirements should submit those requirements to the MAG-12 Intelligence Department in the form of a Request For Information (RFI).
2. Essential Elements of Information (EEIs) are critical items of information about the enemy and his environment that are not known. EEIs constitute the Commanders Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIRs) which he needs satisfied in order to develop and execute the plan. Once EEIs are identified, subordinate units should submit the finalized list, in priority order, to the MAG-12 Intelligence Department for incorporation into the Group's consolidated EEI listing. MAG-12 validates the EEIs, answers all questions possible, and then prepares a collection request on the remaining EEIs. This list is the basis for the Group's intelligence collection plan.
3. Other intelligence requirements (OIRs) are requirements that reflect less critical intelligence concerns of the staff and subordinate commanders, but still need to be answered. Similar to PIRs, they are seldom satisfied by existing intelligence

and require collection and production actions. Once identified and validated, OIRs are submitted to higher, adjacent and subordinate commands to assist in the collection process. Subordinate units will submit their OIRs in priority order to the MAG-12 Intelligence Department for collection.

4002. THE COLLECTION PLAN. The MAG-12 collection plan will be maintained by the Collections Officer. Intelligence requirements will be prioritized, validated and submitted to the appropriate headquarters for collection. In most cases, the requests for collection are submitted to the Air Combat Intelligence Branch of the G-2, 1st MAW for further disposition. There are cases where collection requests will be sent to adjacent units for collection. The Collections Office will track outstanding requirements and keep the originating unit informed of the status of the request. At a minimum, the collection plan will contain the intelligence requirement, collection assets tasked or the command the requirement was forwarded to, the date the information was requested, the date the answer is required, and the date the requirement was satisfied.

4003. THE INITIAL ESTIMATE. Whether in anticipation of an order or in response to a directive from higher headquarters, the first objective of the MAG-12 S-2 will be to provide the Commander with an initial estimate of the enemy situation. Using the intelligence estimate format contained in reference (b), the initial estimate will include all information known at that time.

4004. THE INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE. A comprehensive, detailed intelligence estimate will be produced as quickly as possible once the initiating directive is received. The intelligence estimate format is contained in reference (b).

4005. LIST OF TARGETS. The following steps will be taken to produce a MAG-12 List of Targets:

1. The MAG-12 Productions Office analyzes target intelligence, validates subordinate target recommendations, and compiles a list of potential targets.
2. The Intelligence Officer submits this list to the Operations Department for review and possible changes. The Operations Officer makes changes as required and the list is then submitted to the Commanding Officer for approval.

3. The S-3 records the list and forwards it up the chain of command for inclusion on the MAGTF Target List.

4006. COMMUNICATIONS. The Intelligence Officer will submit an intelligence communications plan to Operations as soon as possible after planning is initiated. At a minimum, the Intelligence Officer should plan for the following:

1. Access to, or establishment of, the ACE Intelligence Net, the MAGTF Intelligence Net, and the ACE Command Net.
2. Inclusion in or establishment of an ACE-wide secure datalink intelligence net (SIPRNET/JWICS).
3. Execution of the MEF/WING Intelligence communication architecture plan. This plan will provide the required communications conductivity essential for the dissemination of intelligence information.

4007. DEPLOYMENTS. MC&G, communications, ADP, and personnel requirements will be integrated into all deployment planning. Special attention must be paid to power requirements of intelligence processing equipment at the actual site of operations.

4008. FORMING THE FLIGHT LINE INTELLIGENCE CENTER (FLIC). In accordance with WgO P3800.3F, MAG-12 will form a FLIC during operations. Formation of the FLIC will be directed by the MAG-12 Intelligence Officer on behalf of the Commanding Officer. All intelligence personnel within the Group will report to the Group Intelligence Officer and will work under his control for the duration of the operation or exercise. FLIC operations are outlined in chapter 13 of this SOP.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 5

INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL.....	5000	5-3
INTELLIGENCE MESSAGE TRAFFIC.....	5001	5-3
INTELLIGENCE PUBLICATIONS.....	5002	5-3
INTELLIGENCE BATTALION SUPPORT.....	5003	5-3
IMAGERY REQUESTS.....	5004	5-3
REQUESTS FOR TERPES SUPPORT.....	5005	5-3
MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY.....	5006	5-3
WEATHER.....	5007	5-4

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 5

INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT

5000. GENERAL. Intelligence is of no use to the Commander if he does not receive it in a timely manner. This chapter outlines methods by which support may be obtained under all conditions.

5001. INTELLIGENCE MESSAGE TRAFFIC. 1st MAW's policy requires all requests for copies of intelligence messages, to include request for inclusion to an intelligence message AIG (Addressee Identification Group), be sent to the message originator via the operational chain of command. Requests must include justification for needing the information.

5002. INTELLIGENCE PUBLICATIONS. Publications maintained by the squadrons should reflect their Publications Listing (PL) or required holdings. All requests for changes to the Register of Intelligence Publication (RIP), Current Requirements Document Listing (CRDL), or NIPR holdings must be forwarded via the chain of command. UDP units must include their parent command in this request. In all cases, justification is required.

5003. INTELLIGENCE BATTALION SUPPORT. All requests for III MEF Intelligence BN support will be forwarded via the chain of command after being validated by the MAG-12 Intelligence Department.

5004. IMAGERY REQUESTS. Imagery requests will be sent to the Intelligence Collections Office for validation and forwarding. Imagery requests can be in any form (memo, msg, etc.), however, the request will be easier to change, validate, and forward if it is sent via SIPRNET e-mail. If SIPRNET e-mail is not used, the next preferred method is on disk and in Microsoft Word format.

5005. REQUESTS FOR TERPES SUPPORT. All requests for TERPES support will come to the MAG-12 Collections Office for validation. Informal liaison and coordination prior to submission or the formal request is authorized.

5006. MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY (MC&G). Each squadron has their own DMA account and may order directly from DMA to support their requirements. The Group S-2 maintains a limited stock of

training area and planning maps which are available in small quantities to support a squadron in the event they do not have the maps required. Additional information on MC&G is located in chapters 11 and 15 of this SOP.

5007. WEATHER. Accurate knowledge of weather conditions is absolutely vital to air operations. Weather is disseminated from the weather section of Marine Wing Support Squadron 171 directly to the flying squadrons to facilitate flight operations. The weather goes directly to the squadron ready room OOD in the form of a WEAX (weather report in message format).

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 6

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL.....	6000	6-3
DEFINITION.....	6001	6-3
DISSEMINATION MEANS.....	6002	6-3
PRIMARY DISSEMINATION DOCUMENTS.....	6003	6-4
FORMAT.....	6004	6-4

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 6

INTELLIGENCE DISSEMINATION

6000. GENERAL. Dissemination of intelligence is the most important function in the intelligence cycle and is extremely important for the intelligence sections in the aviation community. The high speed of modern aircraft combined with the dynamics of the three dimensional battlefield make timeliness of reporting, rather than in-depth, detailed analysis, the primary thrust of the aviation intelligence system. The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the means and formats of intelligence dissemination in support of 1st MAW and III MEF requirements while in garrison or deployed.

6001. DEFINITION. The following definition is derived from JCS PUB 1-02: "Dissemination is the timely conveyance of intelligence in appropriate form and by suitable means, to those who need it."

6002. DISSEMINATION MEANS. Intelligence information will be disseminated in the most expeditious and secure manner possible, to include electronic, written, graphic, and verbal.

1. Garrison Operations. When operating from normal garrison locations, routine administrative means will be used. This includes SIPRNET e-mail, postings on the MAG-12 homepage, NIPRNET e-mail, regular mail and other means as may be required. Squadrons deployed abroad will utilize the 1910 modem to connect with the SIPRNET and will use any other means available to receive or forward information.

2. Field Operations. When operating from the field during exercises or actual combat operations, the most expeditious and most secure means of transmission will be utilized. Information with precedence of priority or higher will be passed over the fastest and most secure means of transmission, preferably voice or teletype. Information of lesser precedence should be forwarded when transmission time allows or by other means such as courier, or standard message. In those cases where the recorded message system is overloaded and delays continue to increase, voice radio circuits should be utilized. SECURITY OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION IS TO BE PRESERVED AT ALL TIMES.

a. Tactical Dissemination Means. A variety of intelligence

dissemination means exist within the communications architecture plan in a tactical environment. Tactical radio circuits are the fastest means of disseminating intelligence throughout the ACE. For units located in the same vicinity, tactical telephones and courier service should supplement the radio circuits. All communications should be encrypted. If this is not possible, then effective operational brevity codes should be utilized. The following list of the available circuits, but identifies only those having a significant intelligence value:

- (1) WING (ACE) INTEL NET
- (2) GROUP (ACE) INTEL NET
- (3) DIRECT AIR SUPPORT NET
- (4) WING (ACE) COMMAND NET
- (5) GROUP (ACE) COMMAND NET
- (6) TACTICAL ALERT NET
- (7) AIR OPERATIONS CONTROL NET
- (8) TACTICAL AIR COMMAND NET

b. Tactical Digital Information Links (TADIL). A primary means of combat reporting, particularly concerning current air operations, is the use of tactical data links operated by the air command and control agencies. Intelligence personnel in the TACC and TAOC can derive information concerning air-to-air and surface-to-air engagements via these TADIL links.

6003. PRIMARY DISSEMINATION DOCUMENTS. Intelligence information will be provided to the Commander, subordinate, adjacent and supporting headquarters on an as required and need-to-know basis. This information will be in the form of intelligence estimates, intelligence summaries, and other intelligence reports.

6004. FORMAT. The Message Text Format (MTF) is the only record message traffic format accepted by message centers. Operation orders and directives will address specific message formats and reporting occasions.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 7

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
PURPOSE.....	7000	7-3
SCOPE.....	7001	7-3
RESPONSIBILITY.....	7002	7-3
TRAINING.....	7003	7-4
INTEGRATION OF INTELLIGENCE TRAINING.....	7004	7-5
DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING.....	7005	7-6
TRAINING QUOTAS.....	7006	7-6

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 7

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

7000. PURPOSE. The ultimate objective of intelligence training is to ensure effective contribution by all personnel to the intelligence and counterintelligence effort in support of the mission. Intelligence training will not only be directed at intelligence personnel, but at the entire unit. Every Marine who has the capability to observe the enemy in the area of operations is a potential intelligence source. Accordingly, intelligence training will be structured to benefit all members of MAG-12.

7001. SCOPE. This chapter covers those aspects of training and intelligence resource management necessary to prepare the MAG-12 S-2 for combat operations. The proportion of training devoted to intelligence subjects varies according to the primary mission of the unit and the duty assignment of the various personnel within the unit. The training of intelligence personnel consists primarily of intelligence and related subjects.

7002. RESPONSIBILITY. The MAG-12 Intelligence Officer is responsible for planning and supervising the intelligence training program for the entire command. The Intelligence Officer coordinates with the Operations Training Officer to ensure staff supervision of the intelligence training program. The Group Intelligence Officer will:

1. Devise a training plan (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual). The training plan should cover those subjects essential to the conduct of intelligence operations within MAG-12 during combat.
2. Supervise the conduct of training.
3. Disseminate the training plan to subordinate unit intelligence sections and other staff sections where appropriate.
4. Keep records of intelligence training to include which classes were taught, attendance records, critique sheets, and training plans.
5. Exploit organic and non-organic training resources. (For

example, an organic resource might be TERPES. Non-organic resources include the Foreign Technology Division out of Yokota, Japan, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, or the III MEF Intelligence BN Counterintelligence Team out of Okinawa, Japan, etc.)

7003. TRAINING. Intelligence training within MAG-12 will be focused on ensuring combat readiness. All other efforts are deemed secondary to this. Intelligence training will be divided into the following categories:

1. MOS Training for Intelligence Personnel. Training for intelligence personnel assigned to the Group, regardless of MOS, includes but is not limited to the intelligence standards listed in reference (a) and paragraph 19004 of reference (b).

2. Intelligence Training for Pilots and Aircrew

- a. Training of pilots in intelligence related matters will be conducted as part of the squadron inbrief when squadrons first arrive at Iwakuni. These sessions will include threat briefs relevant to operational areas of interest. The MAG-12 Intelligence Department will offer further intelligence training as unique opportunities arise; however, the conduct of intelligence training within the squadrons is primarily the responsibility of the squadron intelligence officers.

- b. Intelligence training for pilots and aircrew will consist of an orientation to the intelligence process, a continued update of current threat systems, and recognition training.

- c. The intelligence orientation should be designed to acquaint pilots and aircrew with the intelligence cycle, intelligence collection requirements, and mission briefing/debriefing procedures.

- d. The intelligence sections will provide briefs and assessments on all current threat systems, both friendly and hostile.

3. Unit Intelligence Training

- a. Intelligence training for non-intelligence personnel is described in chapter 19 of FMFM 3-21. All aircrew have a secondary mission of observing the enemy, terrain, and

significant weather conditions. Combat employment of friendly forces provides an opportunity for direct observation or contact with the enemy and becomes a valuable source of intelligence information.

b. In order to meet these requirements within MAG-12, all non-intelligence officers and enlisted personnel shall receive annual intelligence orientation classes consisting of the following:

- (1) Nature and purpose of combat intelligence.
- (2) Collection, processing, and dissemination of intelligence.
- (3) Handling of POW's, detainees, and captured documents/material.
- (4) Observation techniques and reporting procedures.
- (5) Use of countersigns and passwords.
- (6) Elementary terminology used in describing topographic and hydrographic features.

4. Counterintelligence training. Training shall be accomplished in the annual security refresher briefing required by reference (e). This will include training in OPSEC discipline and actions required to prevent or report espionage, subversion and sabotage.

5. Post Mobilization Intelligence Training

a. Unit intelligence training after mobilization will include the training described above, in FMFM 3-21, and the following additional requirements:

- (1) Characteristics of the projected area of operations.
- (2) Organization, tactics, and equipment of hostile units likely to be encountered.
- (3) Reporting of information to include the importance of timeliness, objectivity, security, and clarity.

7004. INTEGRATION OF INTELLIGENCE TRAINING. Integration of the

intelligence training program into other training enhances the value of the training and serves to increase awareness of the role of intelligence in operational commitments. Every aspect of command training will be examined and exploited for its intelligence training value.

7005. DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING. MAG-12's intelligence training shall be incorporated into the Group's annual training plan and quarterly training bulletins. Additionally, a record of intelligence training completed shall be maintained by the Group Intelligence Department. This record will include the following:

1. Monthly, quarterly, and annual training plans.
2. Class attendance rosters
3. Instructor critiques.

7006. TRAINING QUOTAS. The Group Intelligence Officer will coordinate with unit training officers to ensure all formal intelligence related school quota requests are forwarded to the MAG-12 S-2.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 8

TARGET INTELLIGENCE

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	8000	8-3
DEFINITIONS.....	8001	8-3
AIR TARGET INTELLIGENCE.....	8002	8-4
TARGET FOLDERS.....	8003	8-5

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 8

TARGET INTELLIGENCE

8000. INTRODUCTION. Target intelligence is vital in providing the data necessary for the direction of all MAGTF fire support assets. Common difficulties encountered in targeting result from a lack of coordination, limited knowledge of intelligence responsibilities, and a lack of training. Target intelligence requires deliberate planning, detailed analysis, and constant coordination among all commands involved in the operation or exercise.

8001. DEFINITIONS

1. Target Intelligence. Intelligence which portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance.
2. Targeting. The process through which objectives are selected for attack and the desired effects are determined based upon a specific situation.
3. Deliberate Targeting. The methodical identification, compilation, and analysis of potential fixed or semifixed targets, followed by a decision of which potential targets will be attacked. It is practiced normally during the planning phase of an operation, when planning an attack, or when the time criticality of the target is low.
4. Reactive Targeting. The method used for engaging targets of opportunity. It is used when time and the situation does not allow for deliberate targeting; during an attack; when defending against an attack; or upon discovery of the location of a target such as a radio jammer, tank, or antiaircraft weapon.
5. Target List. A listing of targets maintained and promulgated by the senior echelon of command (normally the JFACC). It contains those targets, which are to be engaged by supporting arms. The target list provides approved targets that may be attacked or

will be attacked as part of the schedule of fires and those targets that will not be attacked (restricted).

6. Target Bulletin. Documents published by the commander exercising authority over the target list and published for the purpose of keeping the target list current. It adds new targets, cancels inactive or destroyed targets, reactivates previously canceled targets if required, and promulgates battle damage assessments (BDA) of targets.

7. List of Targets. Targets that are nominated for inclusion in the target list, but not yet approved by the FSC or the supporting arms special staff. The S-2 coordinates with the S-3 (Future Ops) in producing the ACE list of targets for inclusion in a formal list.

8002. AIR TARGET INTELLIGENCE

1. Deliberate targeting is a normal form of targeting for targets beyond the Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL). The Direct Air Support Center (DASC) normally handles reactive targets. For targets located beyond the FSCL, the TACC and the ACE intelligence section will be more involved. Targets beyond the FSCL will generally be larger and acquired by both organic and non-organic means. These targets can be fixed or mobile arrayed in the depths of the enemy's air defenses, which may require more extensive mission planning for an effective strike.

2. Target Acquisition. Target acquisition is the detection, identification, and location of a target in sufficient detail to permit the effective employment of weapons.

a. Tactical Targeting Materials Catalog. This catalog is produced by JICPAC and is a source for ordering existing materials. This catalog maybe found on the SIPRNET.

b. Other Sources. Other targeting material can be obtained from Integrated Operational Intelligence Systems (IOIS), Integrated Intelligence Centers, and FMF Agencies. MAG-12 S-2 can search the 607th, 480th, JICPAC, and USFK SIPRNET homepages in order to receive the latest targeting material available for both real world and exercise purposes. The LINCS system located in building 1450B also provides the latest imagery available to our mission at MAG-12.

3. Target Analysis. Target intelligence produced through

target analysis should establish relative target priorities, the frequency of attack on a given target, and the appropriate aircraft and weapons mix against the target. These areas are the primary concern of operations and the aviation ordnance officer for mission planning and weaponeering. Potential targets are analyzed from the following aspects:

- a. Precise location.
- b. Target altitude and terrain related altitude.
- c. Target description to include the following information: type, size, shape, attitude (length, width, height), dispersion, vulnerability, recuperability, accessibility, and its importance.
- d. Collateral damage and nearby Restricted Fire Areas (RFA) and No Fire Areas (NFA).

8003. TARGET FOLDERS. There is a requirement for MAG-12 to execute detailed planning of strike missions. This information is kept in target folders constructed and maintained by the Group S-2. These folders supplement the mission planning folders, which are held and maintained by the Group S-3 in the war room. A target folder consists of imagery, maps, target description, threat (i.e. air, SAM, or AAA), and any other target/threat related items.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 9

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	9000	9-3
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	9001	9-3
SABOTAGE, ESPIONAGE, AND SUBVERSION.....	9002	9-3
SECURITY DURING DEPLOYMENTS AND OPERATIONS....	9003	9-4

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 9

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

9000. INTRODUCTION

1. General. Counterintelligence (CI) is the phase of intelligence which strives to neutralize or destroy the effectiveness of all hostile foreign intelligence activities and to counter terrorist activity. It includes the protection of information against espionage, personnel against subversion, and installations and material against sabotage.

2. MAG-12 Units. When applied to units attached to MAG-12, CI consists of all measures, active and passive, designed to deny the enemy information concerning our forces, plans, capabilities, vulnerabilities and activities. Units will conduct CI activities in accordance with reference (e). Active measures involving CI operations will not be conducted without prior approval by the Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

9001. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The MAG-12 Intelligence Officer is designated by the Commanding Officer as responsible for all active CI functions within MAG-12. The MAG-12 Intelligence Officer will ensure all CI is conducted in accordance with FMFM 2-4.

2. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service conducts all active CI for MAG-12 until the Group deploys, at which time assets organic to the MAGTF will provide CI support.

3. All personnel, regardless of rank or billet are responsible for the safeguarding of information, which could be of possible value to the enemy or potential enemy. All staff officers are responsible for providing required support within their capabilities to the CI effort of the command.

9002. SABOTAGE, ESPIONAGE, AND SUBVERSION. In all cases of actual or suspected sabotage, espionage, or subversion, contact the local NCIS office immediately. Take the necessary steps to preserve and protect evidence, identify witnesses or suspects, and protect classified material. Nothing should be disturbed until a preliminary investigation is conducted by the

appropriate agency.

9003. SECURITY DURING DEPLOYMENTS AND OPERATIONS. Commanders will establish measures for physical and information security during deployments and operations. Access to information concerning unit movement, staging areas, and identification of organizations being formed for movement will be strictly limited in accordance with the classification or the order or plan.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 10

SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	10000	10-3
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.....	10001	10-3
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	10002	10-3
PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAM.....	10003	10-3
SPECIAL SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS TEAM.....	10004	10-4

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 10

SENSITIVE COMPARTMENTED INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

10000. INTRODUCTION. Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) is intelligence information and material that requires restricted access to protect the sensitive aspects of certain intelligence sources and methods. Certain commands within the Marine Corps are accredited for and authorized to receive, process, and store SCI. The Third Special Security Communications Team Detachment (SSCT) is the servicing Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) for units located at MCAS Iwakuni. These units include attached and deployed units of MAG-12. This detachment is responsible for all Special Security Officer (SSO) functions including the security and control of SCI material.

10001. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. The SCI access program at MCAS Iwakuni is managed by the OIC of the 3D SSCT Det and is controlled by 1st MAW G-2. Designated billets will be filled during peacetime. Personnel requiring SCI access to support an exercise or attend a school will be granted temporary access on a read-in/read-out basis, if he/she has the appropriate clearance.

10002. RESPONSIBILITIES. The OIC of the 3D SSCT Det is assigned the additional duty of the Special Security Officer (SSO). The SSO is responsible for the operation of the SCIF, its security and access control, and daily use of SCI. The command security manager is not responsible for the handling and control of SCI. Although the SSO runs the SCI program independently of the security manager, there is a need for cooperation and coordination between the two. The Group Intelligence Officer will act as liaison with the SSO in those matters concerning MAG-12 requirements.

10003. PERSONNEL SECURITY PROGRAM

1. The Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI) is the investigation required to obtain SCI eligibility. The SBI is conducted by the Defense Investigative Service (DIS) and is adjudicated by the Department of the Navy Central Adjudication Facility (DONCAF). An SSBI will be conducted on the all Group and Squadron CO's, XO's, OPS O's, and intelligence personnel. SSBI's will be submitted to the SSO for review and forwarding.

The applicant types their own SSBI. SSBI's that are not complete or correct will be returned to the applicant.

2. Personnel who require continuous eligibility for SCI must update their SSBI every five years. Those who have continuing access will submit an SBI periodic update per OPNAVINST 5510.30A.

10004. SPECIAL SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS TEAM

1. Mission. The SSCT Det provides Special Intelligence Communications (SPINTCOMM) center and Critical Communications (CRITICOMM) support via the Defence Special Security Communications System (DSSCS) for the Commanding Officers and their staff aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

2. Tasks. Under the staff cognizance of the AC/S, G-2/SSO at 1st MAW, the SSCT Det performs the following tasks:

a. Provides SCI/SSO record communications and cryptologic guard for MAG-12 and units aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

b. Provides off-line cryptologic SCI/SSO communications support to commanders aboard MCAS Iwakuni.

c. Coordinates all matters pertaining to the SCI/SSO communications circuit path and equipment maintenance with 1st MAW G-6.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 11

MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY (MC&G)

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	11000	11-3
BASIC REQUIREMENTS.....	11001	11-3
MAP AND CHART ALLOWANCES.....	11002	11-3
MC&G NCO RESPONSIBILITIES.....	11003	11-4
MAPS AND CHARTS.....	11004	11-4
COMPRESSED ARC DIGITALIZED RASTER GRAPHICS (CDRG) CONTROLLED IMAGE BASE (CIB) & DIGITAL TERRAIN ELEVATION DATA (DTED).....	11005	11-5

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 11

MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY (MC&G)

11000. INTRODUCTION. The proper planning and execution of air combat is dependent upon maps, charts and geodetic (MC&G) products. The National Imagery & Mapping Agency (NIMA) is the primary source for procuring MC&G products.

11001. BASIC REQUIREMENTS. The Group Assistant Intelligence Officer is responsible for determining the requirements for and supervising the procurement and distribution of MC&G products for the Group. An MC&G NCO will be appointed to maintain planning/deployment allowances and assist squadron S-2's with their MC&G requirements. Liaison will be conducted with NIMA supply depots to ensure the command is kept informed of current procedures and stock holdings. Additionally, the MC&G NCO will maintain a current Desk Top Procedure/Turnover Folder.

11002. MAP AND CHART ALLOWANCES. Maps will be maintained in the Group map room according to the planning and deployment requirements listed in the current edition of CINCPACFLTINST S3140.2A. Three general categories of map and chart allowances are described below:

1. Training Allowance. Training allowances are those maps and charts required during the conduct of training exercises of individual squadrons. Each squadron will determine their requirements and maintain sufficient maps and charts to support their unit's training program.

2. Planning Allowance. Planning allowances are intended primarily for staff reference and are maintained by the Group S-2. They include limited amounts of maps and charts required during the planning phase for deployments and/or contingency operations.

3. Deployment Allowance. Deployment allowances are those maps required when the Group deploys as a whole. Additionally, they are intended for initial distribution in the event of a contingency operation.

4. War Reserve Stock (WRS) Allowance. WRS or Contingency allowances are maintained by NIMA due to limited space and constant deployment by squadrons in the PACOM area. If a

contingency arises, the MAG-12 S-2 will initiate the request to activate the contingency map package already designated for its subordinate units. To conduct the initial planning for a contingency, the S-2 will use existing maps currently held in MAG-12's map room.

11003. MC&G NCO RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The MC&G NCO will perform the following duties:

a. Plan for the Command's map and chart requirements by analyzing the area of interest/responsibility.

b. Rapidly requisition maps and charts during normal operations and contingencies.

c. Identify gaps in MC&G coverage as soon as possible and inform higher headquarters in order for appropriate action to be taken.

d. Be familiar with the capabilities and limitations of the Topographic Platoon to support MC&G efforts and terrain analysis studies

2. MC&G products are available and listed in catalogs provided NIMA. The Group S-2 will maintain the following catalogs:

a. Topographic Products

DMA Stock #

Volume I -	Western Hemisphere - all scales	CATP3V01
Volume II -	Europe, Africa, and the Middle East	CATP3V02
Volume III -	Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands	CATP3V03

b. Aerospace Products

DMA Stock #

Volume I -	Aeronautical Charts and Flight Information Publications	CATP4V01
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c. Air Target Material Products

DMA Stock #

Volume I -	(SECRET) - Air Target Material Charts	CATP4V01
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3. DMA catalogs are kept current through monthly bulletins and semi-annual bulletin digests.

11004. MAPS AND CHARTS. The MAG-12 S-2 maintains a supply of

operational and training maps adequate to support the Group Headquarters.

1. Maps will be maintained in the map room according to the planning and deployment requirements listed in the current edition of CINCPACFLTINST S3140.2A.

2. The Group S-2 will submit via MAG-12 Supply a written request including map sheet and quantities for re-supply needed for training and operational maps to the nearest National Imagery Mapping Agency Hydrographic Center (DMAHC) issuing point. S-2 will utilize DD Form 1348 and/or SF 344 in accordance with the current edition of CINCPACFLTINST S3140.2A and DMANINST 8600.3 for ordering maps.

11005. COMPRESSED ARC DIGITALIZED RASTER GRAPHICS/CONTROLLED IMAGE BASE/DIGITAL TERRAIN ELEVATION DATA. The MAG-12 S-2 maintains a supply of operational and training CD-ROM's that provide various digitized maps, imagery and terrain elevation data to be used with PFPS/Falcon View.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 12

AIR CONSIDERATIONS

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL.....	12000	12-3
LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN).....	12001	12-3
CLASSIFIED PROCESSING SYSTEMS.....	12002	12-3
MAINTENANCE.....	12003	12-4
SECURITY.....	12004	12-4

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 12

ADP CONSIDERATIONS

12000. GENERAL. Due to the fast paced environment associated with aviation intelligence, automated processing of intelligence information is critical to successfully supporting the commander with time critical and accurate intelligence information from which he can base his tactical decisions. ADP Systems available within the Group are the LAN, TAMPS, LINCS, IAS, JDISS, TOPSCENE, and IOW.

12001. LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN). The LAN provides the MAG-12 S-2 with the capability of unclassified computer communications within the entire Marine Corps intelligence community. One aspect of these communications is to handle administrative matters such as manpower and fiscal requirements.

12002. CLASSIFIED PROCESSING SYSTEMS

1. Tactical Aircraft Mission Planning Systems (TAMPS).

Although the TAMPS is an operations tool, the Group S-2 maintains the threat database for it. Updates on the threat are made to the database when intelligence is provided from higher headquarters. For this reason, the S-2 will continue to remain autonomous from all other operations of TAMPS other than the threat database management.

2. Long-range Imagery Network Communications System (LINCS).

The LINCS is an imagery server that is located in building 1450B. Its primary function is to operate the "5-D", an imagery manipulation program. The LINCS has one local database (MAG12 5D) and can access two external servers (JICPAC 5D and OSAN 5D). (Located in MAG-12 SSCT)

3. Intelligence Analysis System (IAS). The IAS is a semi-automated Command, Control, Communications, Computer and Intelligence system designed to provide the Marine Commander with timely and accurate intelligence. The IAS is an analyst tool designed for both tactical and administrative use. (Located in MAG-12 SSCT)

4. Joint Deployable Intelligence Analysis System (JDISS). The JDISS is a system that is in use throughout the Department of Defense (DoD), as an intelligence communication and

dissemination tool. This system provides the command with (Located in MAG-12 SSCT) theatre and national level resources.

5. Tactical Operations Preview Scene (TOPOSCENE). TOPSCENE is an air mission-planning tool. It allows an aviator to preview multiple scenes of the target area at various altitudes, speeds, and directions that as he would see from an aircraft. TOPSCENE is limited throughout the Marine Corps and is supported by contractor's working for Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center. (Located in MAG-12 War Room)

6. Intelligence Operator Workstation (IOW). The IOW is a "Ready-to-embark" intelligence suite that operates C2PC, Falcon View and other various programs to support the intelligence production and dissemination process of the MAG-12 S-2. (Located in MAG-12 War Room)

12003. MAINTENANCE

1. Hardware. To ensure that the MAG-12 S-2's ADP hardware systems are properly maintained, periodic cleaning of monitors and floppy diskette drives will be accomplished. In any case of hardware failure, the command's ADP Officer will be contacted. III MEF frequently sends contractors to MAG-12 in order to conduct routine maintenance and inventories of systems.

2. Software. Software request and installation of software will be referred to the MAG-12 ISMO representative for action.

12004. SECURITY. For information concerning the security of ADP equipment and material, refer to GruO P5510.6C (Information Security Program).

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 13

FLIGHT LINE INTELLIGENCE CENTER OPERATIONS

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SCOPE.....	13000	13-3
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	13001	13-3
FLIC ORGANIZATION.....	13002	13-3
GARRISON OPERATIONS.....	13003	13-6

FIGURES

13-1 FLIGHT LINE INTELLIGENCE CENTER LAYOUT...	13-8
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INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 13

FLIGHT LINE INTELLIGENCE CENTER OPERATIONS

13000. SCOPE. This chapter covers the organization and functioning of the Flight Line Intelligence Center (FLIC) once combat operations are initiated.

13001. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Commanding Officer will direct the formation of the FLIC. He will direct the subordinate commanders to have their intelligence personnel report to the Group Intelligence Officer for duty.
2. The Group Intelligence Officer will establish and operate the Flight Line Intelligence Center (FLIC). It will adjoin or collocate with the Combat Operations Center (COC). An S-2 watch will be established within the FLIC to ensure the timely update of intelligence enemy activity, significant events, and the passing of critical information to the Commanding Officer and COC Watch Officer.
3. The Group Intelligence Chief is responsible for the administration, and day to day functioning of the FLIC. During the consolidation phase, the Intelligence Chief is responsible for the smooth transition of squadron personnel into the FLIC.

13002. FLIC ORGANIZATION. A proposed field layout for the FLIC is illustrated in Figure 13-1. The FLIC will consist of five sections: the Air Combat Intelligence (ACI) Section, Special Security Communications Team (SSCT), Current Operations, Future Operations, and the Intelligence Administration Section.

1. AIR COMBAT INTELLIGENCE (ACI) SECTION. The ACI Section consisting of an ACI OIC and six intelligence analysts will:

a. Receive messages. The ACI OIC will screen intelligence messages and route them to the COC Watch Officer or appropriate sections within the FLIC. An intelligence clerk will then log the message into the journal.

b. Maintain an intelligence workbook. (This is at the discretion of the ACI OIC.)

c. Messages that require immediate action by another section will be immediately copied and routed expeditiously to that section for action.

d. Maintain a significant events board.

e. Maintain an ACI Checklist board.

f. Maintain the enemy situation on laminated maps or on overlays adjacent to the S-3's Friendly Situation maps. At a minimum, the enemy situation will be recorded on 1:250,000 scale (JOG) maps encompassing the Area of Interest. The FLIC OIC may additionally direct that 1:1,000,000 scale (ONC) be maintained if the Area of Interest covers a large area.

g. Maintain a SAFE area/CSAR zone overlay (1:250,000 scale).

h. Forward ISOPREP data. Upon notification from the S-3/S-1 that a member of MAG-12 is missing or isolated in hostile territory, the Air Combat Intelligence Officer will ensure that an individual's ISOPREP data is forwarded to the appropriate Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) by the FASTEST SECURE means available. Information passed telephonically will be followed up by message. Upon notification that recovery operations have been unsuccessful or terminated, appropriate entries will be made on DD Form 1833 and the information filed. Copies of the ISOPREP and other pertinent information will be disseminated to other agencies (for example SOC, Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC)) according to theater directives. It is imperative that squadron S-2's pass the ISOPREP information to the MAG-12 S-2 at the beginning of hostilities.

i. Maintain Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR) and Other Intelligence Requirements (OIR) boards and send all PIR's/OIR's approved by the CO to higher, adjacent, and subordinate headquarters.

j. Provide intelligence to the Squadron Intelligence Officers/Chiefs to assist them in preparing for aircrew briefings. Squadron intelligence personnel are responsible for conducting briefings to their respective squadrons.

k. Debrief aircrews. A space adjacent to the FLIC will be used for debriefing (when practical). As with briefing, squadron intelligence personnel are responsible for debriefing

their respective squadron aircrew.

1. Mission Reports (MISREP's) and other reports will be written based on debriefs. The ACI section will route these reports to the ACI OIC.

m. Maintain a Battle Damage Assessment board.

2. SPECIAL SECURITY COMMUNICATIONS TEAM (SSCT). The SSCT consisting of a SNCOIC and three Marines will:

a. Provide Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmentalized Information (TS/SCI) communications to the FLIC. Specifically, ensure that AMHS, JWICS, and NDD are operational. Locate adjacent to the FLIC/COC, security requirements permitting.

b. Screen incoming CRITIC and FLASH message traffic and forward pertinent information to the ACI OIC and FLIC OIC as required.

c. Establish and maintain TS/SCI current enemy situation and friendly situation maps.

d. Maintain current access rosters for TS/SCI spaces.

e. Establish and maintain a TS/SCI briefing area.

f. Sanitize information as necessary so that it can be used at the SECRET collateral level.

3. CURRENT OPERATIONS SECTION. The Current Operations Section consisting of two Marines will:

a. Utilize all systems present (SIPRNET, IAS, C2PC, message traffic, TIPOFF) and the ACI's current enemy situation map to provide the most up-to-date intelligence picture of the battlefield.

b. Provide aircrew with last-minute updates and/or briefings on items of particular interest in order to assist their operational decisions. As always, keep the FLIC OIC immediately informed of notable developments.

c. Make close liaison with the S-3 Current Operations section in order to assist their timely development and adaptation of current plans.

4. FUTURE OPERATIONS SECTION. The Future Operations Section consisting of two Marines will:

a. Work closely with rear-echelon MAG-12 personnel on matters concerning future missions and the counterintelligence threat.

b. Assist in the development of target folders, targeting materials, and briefings on future operations. Establish close liaison with S-3 Future Ops in order to keep intelligence efforts in concert with the operational plans being developed.

c. Inform the FLIC OIC of future developments and changes that will affect intelligence or operations execution.

5. INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION SECTION. The Intelligence Administration Section consisting of one Marine will:

a. Organize and implement the FLIC watch schedule.

b. Maintain all publications, imagery, and MC&G holdings.

c. Maintain and continually update a copy of the Target List.

d. Store, safeguard and control classified materials.

e. Ensure that all FLIC ADP systems (IOW, IAS, LINCS, etc.) are fully operational and well stocked with supplies.

f. Assemble and provide FLIC accountability reports to COC Watch Officer or appropriate section. Include Marines from SSCT in the report.

g. Maintain current access roster for COC and other SECRET-and-below secure areas, safes, etc.

13003. GARRISON OPERATIONS. In addition to the forward-deployed FLIC, the S-2 will maintain a minimum garrison detachment at MCAS Iwakuni to provide SSCT and Intelligence functions to transient units, tenant commands and MAG-12 Deployed. The MCAS Iwakuni S-2 will focus on future operations and the development of target folders, imagery requests, and future collection plans. The SSCT will continue to receive and process SCI communications and coordinate with local commands for SCI

support.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

GROUP INTELLIGENCE CENTER (GIC)

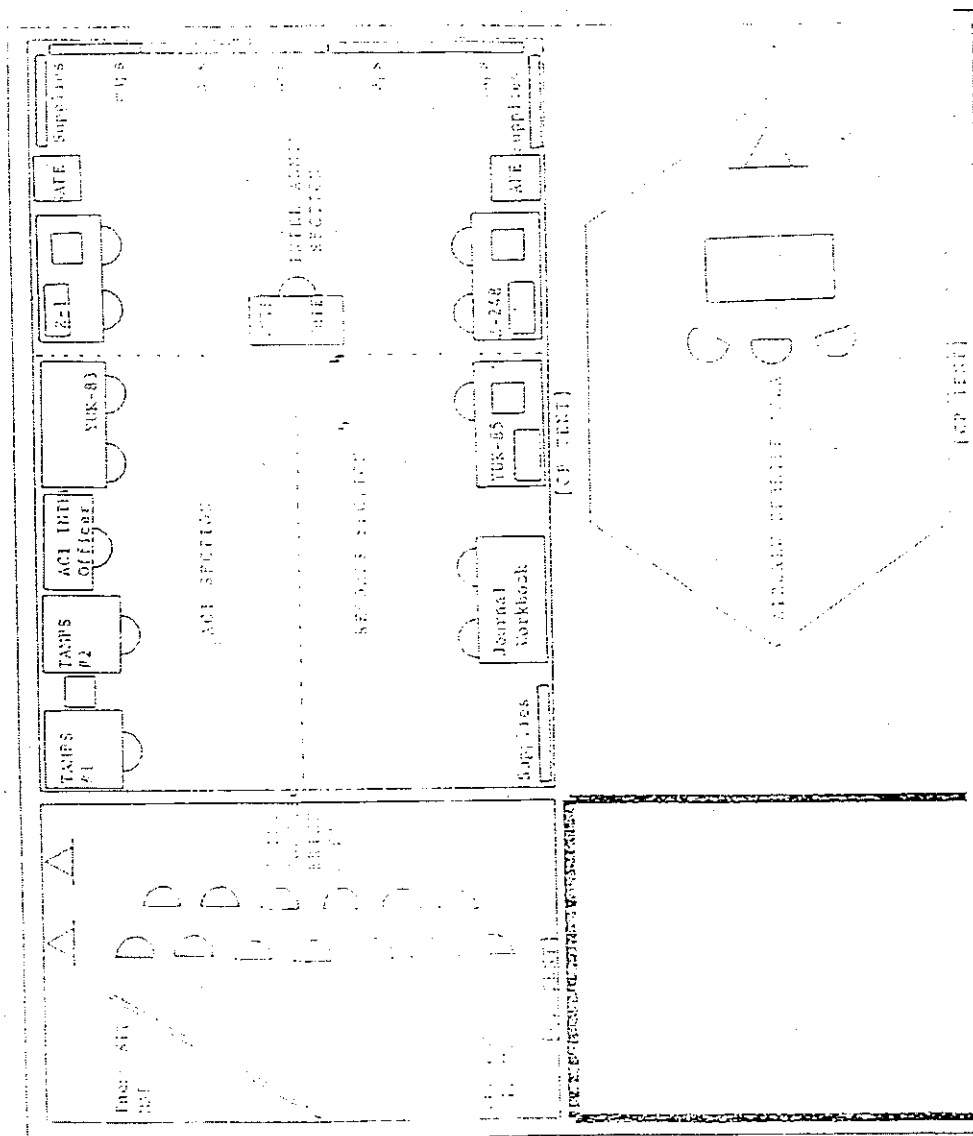


FIGURE 13-1.

FIGURE 13-1: FLIGHT LINE INTELLIGENCE CENTER LAYOUT

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 14

EMBARKATION

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
SCOPE.....	14000	14-3
RESPONSIBILITY.....	14001	14-3
TRAINING.....	14002	14-3
PLANNING.....	14003	14-3
READINESS.....	14004	14-3

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 14

EMBARKATION

14000. SCOPE. The success of any operation, whether movement is by land, sea, or air, is dependent on proper embarkation planning and execution. This chapter addresses basic embarkation requirements for the MAG-12 Intelligence Department.

14001. RESPONSIBILITY. The Intelligence Officer will assign a Marine as the MAG-12 S-2 embarkation NCO. The Marine will read and understand both GruO P4600.1L and the MAG-12 S-2 Embarkation Desk Top Procedures.

14002. TRAINING. The MAG-12 S-2 will conduct periodic training in embarkation procedures and techniques to ensure all personnel are fully aware of the duties of the embarkation NCO and are able to fill that position.

14003. PLANNING. When planning for combat, the question of what to take is critical. In the MAG-12 S-2 Desk Top Procedures for embarkation, there is a list of the S-2's unit cargo manifest. It is essential that this manifest is updated every six months and accurately maintained to depict the actual embarkation needs of the S-2.

14004. READINESS. A 90 day reserve of supplies and materials will be maintained in the embarkation boxes at all times. A current listing of supplies packed are provided on the packing lists and are found in the MAG-12 S-2 Desk Top Procedures. Quarterly, these lists will be reviewed and inventoried to ensure adequate supplies upon activation for a deployment or contingency. Direct liaison with the Group Embarkation Officer is authorized when changes to existing embarkation plans become necessary.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 15

UDP SQUADRONS

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL.....	15000	15-3
ORGANIZATION.....	15001	15-4
STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES.....	15002	15-4
DESKTOP PROCEDURES/TURNOVER FOLDERS.....	15003	15-4
TACTICAL TARGETING.....	15004	15-5
RECOGNITION AND TRAINING SUPPORT.....	15005	15-5
MAPPING, CHARTING, AND GEODESY (MC&G).....	15006	15-5
SECURITY.....	15007	15-5
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT.....	15008	15-5
RECORDS AND REPORTS.....	15009	15-5
INTELLIGENCE TRAINING.....	15010	15-6
LIAISON.....	15011	15-6

INTELLIGENCE SOP

CHAPTER 15

UDP SQUADRONS

15000. GENERAL

1. Responsibility

a. The Squadron Commanding Officer is responsible for all intelligence activities conducted within his command.

b. The Squadron Intelligence officer is responsible for advising the Commander on intelligence related matter as well as the information security program.

(1) Per references (a) and (b), the Intelligence Officer will coordinate with S-1 on the assignment of all intelligence personnel within the Squadron and monitor the additional duties assigned to those Marines.

(2) The Squadron Intelligence Officer coordinates with the Group Intelligence Officer and adjacent squadron intelligence officers on the intelligence aspects of Group strikes, exercises, and contingency planning.

2. Collateral Duty Assignments. Intelligence officer billets below the Group level are generally filled as collateral duties. In some units, intelligence sections fall under the staff cognizance of the S-3. Unit intelligence sections are frequently assigned numerous collateral duties. References (b) and (e) prohibit Group and Squadron intelligence personnel from being assigned collateral duties that interfere or conflict with their primary duties. Collateral duties prohibited for assignment to intelligence personnel are:

- a. Communication Material Security Officer (CMS).
- b. Classified Material Control Center (CMCC) Officer/Clerk.
- c. Top Secret Control Officer (TSCO).
- d. Guard/Physical Security Officer.
- e. Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Security Officer.

f. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) Custodians.

3. Enlisted Assignments. Unless approved by the Squadron S-2 Officer, intelligence personnel will not be assigned additional duties in billets other than intelligence billets. The following additional duties are considered a conflict of interest and will not be assigned to enlisted intelligence personnel:

- a. Primary CMS Clerk.
- b. CMCC Clerk.
- c. Guard/Physical Security Chief.
- d. Naval Warfare Publication (NWP) Custodian.

15001. ORGANIZATION. The organization of squadron intelligence sections is listed in the unit T/O. In those units where the intelligence function is subordinate to the S-3 by T/O, Commanding Officers should consider organizing a separate S-2 section which reports directly to the Commanding Officer. If Commanders choose not to do this, intelligence personnel should be assigned duties and functions commensurate with the standards set forth in reference (a).

15002. STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES. UDP Squadrons will not be expected to publish new SOPs for intelligence and information security while attached to MAG-12. Squadrons will be guided by 1st MAW and MAG-12 SOPs and should expect Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs) to be conducted by MAG-12 during the deployment.

15003. DESKTOP PROCEDURES TURNOVER FOLDERS

1. Desk top procedures and turnover files are required for the following key personnel in the squadron S-2 section:

- a. Intelligence Officer.
- b. Intelligence Chief.

2. These documents are working documents and should be kept current at all times. Using document protectors over basic papers and grease pencils to update information are acceptable.

3. These turnover files should include but not be limited to

one of the following: organizational charts, recall rosters, responsibilities of personnel, administrative procedures, training, supply and fiscal matters, embarkation, appointment letters, unit operations and exercises, tables of organization and equipment, points of contact, and pending projects.

15004. TACTICAL TARGETING. Reference materials, technical publications, TAMPS, and IOW data will be available to squadrons for maintaining and updating mission planning/target folders prepared by the departing squadron for real world operational planning. It is recommended that squadrons review packages where they are assigned as mission commander.

15005. RECOGNITION AND TRAINING SUPPORT. Recognition posters, recognition CD-ROMs and technical information with pictures are available from the Group S-2 and they are also located on the I-Drive.

15006. MAPPING, CHARTING AND GEODESY (MC&G). The Group S-2 maintains a limited quantity of maps for contingency planning and training. UDP squadrons will receive an initial turnover allowance from the departing squadron as part of the turnover. Squadrons should send a message to NIMA advising them of address changes. Prior to deploying to Iwakuni, UDP Squadrons must order all required FLIP charts, special maps, and a complete supply of training area maps. It is recommended that squadrons bring enough maps and mapping products to support the first two months of the deployments since the NIMA delivery to Iwakuni is slower than normal.

15007. SECURITY. Squadrons will be guided by reference (g) in matters of security. Any questions regarding the Information Security Program should be directed to the Group S-2.

15008. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT

1. Counterintelligence (CI) support must be coordinated through the Group S-2. Services available include:

a. Investigative service in case of suspected sabotage, espionage, subversion, or terrorism.

b. Physical Security Evaluation (PSE) of the classified material storage area's within the squadron.

15009. RECORDS AND REPORTS

1. The S-2 section will maintain accurate records on all personnel who have a primary or additional 02XX MOS. The squadron intelligence chief will maintain personnel training records and will submit them monthly along with a personnel report to MAG-12 intelligence chief.
2. Squadrons will maintain ISOPREP cards per their normal operating procedures.
3. Access. Squadrons should provide the CO, MAG-12 with a list of personnel who will require access to classified material at the Group Headquarters (Copy to MAG-12 S-2). UDP squadrons should provide this information in the below format at least 30 days prior to scheduled arrival:

NAME GRADE SSN/MOS CITIZENSHIP TYPE CLNR INVS DATE ACCESS REQ

4. The CO, XO, OPS O, S-2 and S-2 Chief should have a valid SSBI, or submitted a SSBI package prior to deployment. If already cleared SCI, it is recommended that clearances are sent 30 days prior to departing CONUS. Clearance information can be sent to:

a. CG 1 MAWASSO//SSO/MAG-12 S-2//. (Contact your SSO for assistance).

15010. INTELLIGENCE TRAINING. Group intelligence training will be conducted according to the intelligence annual and quarterly training plans.

15011. LIAISON. It is recommended UDP squadrons make liaison with the squadrons who are relieving them. This liaison will help identify requirements, shortfalls, and assist in a smooth transition and turnover. Additional questions not answered in this SOP can be directed to the MAG-12 S-2 at the below address:

COMMANDING OFFICER
MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP 12
ATTN: S2
UNIT 37150
FPO AP 96603-7150

INTELLIGENCE SOP

APPENDIX A

REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

FLEET MARINE FORCE MANUALS

1. FMFM 2-4 Counterintelligence
2. FMFM 3-1 Command and Staff Action
3. FMFM 3-21 MAGTF Intelligence Operations
4. FMFM 5-1 Marine Aviation

FIELD MANUALS

1. FM 21-26 Map Reading
2. FM 21-30 Military Symbols
3. FM 21-31 Topographic Symbols
4. FM 21-76 SERE
5. FM 21-78 POW Resistance

DIA MANUALS

1. DIAM 59-1 Intelligence Dissemination
2. DIAM 59-4 Defense Intelligence Thesaurus

NIMA CATALOGS

1. NIMA CAT I Aerospace Product
2. NIMA CAT II Hydrographic Products
3. NIMA CAT III Topographic Products

OPNAVINST

1. 5510.1H DON Information and Security Program Regulations

Marine Corps Orders

1. MCD 3830.1 Intelligence Dissemination Program
2. MCD 5521.3 Personnel Security and Access

FMFPAC ORDERS

1. 3835.1 Intelligence Publications Program

III MEF ORDERS

INTELLIGENCE SOP

1. P3800.1D SOP for Intelligence

1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING

1. P3800.3F SOP FOR INTELLIGENCE
2. P5510.5D SOP FOR INFORMATION SECURITY PROGRAM

INTELLIGENCE SOP

APPENDIX B

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING FORMS

(EXAMPLE OF MONTHLY TRAINING SCHEDULE)

3870

S-2

From: Intelligence Training Officer, Marine Aircraft Group 12
To: Distribution List

Subj: MAG-12 INTELLIGENCE TRAINING FOR NOV 00

Ref: (a) FMFM 3-21, MAGTF Intelligence Operations
(b) WgO P3800.3F
(c) MCO 1510.58
(d) GruO P1500.4J

Encl: (1) MAG-12 Intelligence Training Schedule For Nov 1992

1. Enclosure (1) lists the training to be conducted by the MAG-12 S-2 personnel during Nov. This training is directed towards satisfying intelligence objectives per the references.
2. Instructors will consult reference (c) prior to preparing classes to ensure all required training standards are met.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, all intelligence training will be conducted in MAG-12's TWTC (Bldg 1450G), located within the MAG-12 HQ Area.
4. Point of contact is 1stLt Pleak, S-2A, 253-4074.

R. J. PLEAK
1stLt USMC

Distribution:
Squadron S-2's

INTELLIGENCE SOP

(MAG-12 INTELLIGENCE TRAINING FOR INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL)

NOV 1992

TIME	SUBJECT	DURATION	LOCATION	INSTRUCTOR
12 NOV				
0800	CURRENT INTEL BRIEF	30 MIN	TWTC	CPL SNOW
0830	GROUND SURVEILLANCE, RECON, SCAMP EMPLOYMENT PRACTICAL APPLICATION	1 HR	TWTC	1STLT THOMAS
0930	DRAFTING INTEL SCENARIOS	1 HR	TWTC	1STLT THOMAS
19 NOV				
0800	CURRENT INTEL BRIEF	30 MIN	TWTC	LCPL MOORE
0830	REVIEW TGT FOLDERS	2 HR	TWTC	1STLT THOMAS

INTELLIGENCE SOP

(EXAMPLE OF CLASS ATTENDANCE ROSTER)

SUBJECT: _____

DATE: _____

LENGTH OF CLASS: _____

INSTRUCTOR: _____

NAME (LAST, FIRST MI)	RANK	SECTION	PHONE	SIGNATURE

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL: _____ CERTIFIED BY: _____
(Instructor's Signature)

INTELLIGENCE SOP

(EXAMPLE OF INSTRUCTOR CRITIQUE)

SUBJECT: _____
DATE: _____
CLASS TIME: _____
INSTRUCTOR: _____
EVALUATOR: _____

Circle the letter appropriate to each question on your evaluation of the instructor giving the class. The letters correspond to the following:

(A) Excellent (B) Above Average (C) Satisfactory (D) Below Average (E) Unsatisfactory

1. Personnel appearance of instructor: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2. Instructor's attitude: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
3. Posture of instructor: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
4. Eye contact: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
5. Voice: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
6. Use of training aids/audio visual: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
7. Did the instructor get the point across? YES _____ NO _____
8. Instructor's knowledge of subject: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
9. The brief in general: (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
10. Were questions asked? YES _____ NO _____ If yes, were the questions answered correctly? YES _____ NO _____
11. The instructor's overall performance evaluated as:
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
12. Your comments, if any: _____

(EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE)

INTELLIGENCE SOP

APPENDIX C

GIC BOARDS AND CHECKLISTS

(SAMPLE ACI CHECKLIST BOARD)

MSN	SQN	#	TOT	BRIEF	TOL	DEBRIEF	R#

- a. MSN. Mission number.
- b. SQN. Squadron or type of aircraft.
- c. #. Number of aircraft.
- d. TOT. Time of takeoff.
- e. BRIEF. Time mission-brief completed.
- f. TOL. Time of landing.
- g. DEBRIEF. Time mission-debrief completed.
- h. R#. Number assigned to MISREPS.

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

Time of Day	Sleeping	Resting	Walking	Standing	Sitting	Eating
0	35	10	0	0	0	0
4	30	10	0	0	0	0
8	20	10	10	10	0	0
12	10	10	20	20	0	0
16	10	10	20	20	0	0
20	20	10	10	10	0	0
24	35	10	0	0	0	0

100

—

STATUS

-

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22

-

INTELLIGENCE SOP

(SAMPLE BATTLE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT BOARD)

TGT #	MISSION #	SQUADRON	TOT	BDA	CONF BDA

- a. TGT # - Target Number.
- b. MISSION # - Mission Number and Call sign.
- c. Squadron - Same.
- d. TOT - Time On Target.
- e. BDA - Battle Damage Assessment reported by aircrew.
- f. CONF BDA - Confirmed BDA from other sources.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

(SAMPLE AIR DEFENSE BRIEFING CHECKLIST)

GENERAL BATTLE SITUATION. Summarize the overall ground, air and/or naval situation, particularly anticipated enemy/friendly activity in the vicinity of the mission. Cover location of the FEBA/FLOT and the FSCL.

ENEMY STRIKE AIRCRAFT

1. Number, types and location.
2. Range, time on station.
3. Air to ground weapons (stand off capability).
4. All weather/night capabilities.
5. Navigation systems.
6. Self protection capabilities.
7. Max sortie rates.
8. Probable tactics.
9. ECM/IRCM capability.

ENEMY FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

1. Number, types, and locations.
2. Air to air weapons.
3. Night and all weather capability.
4. Range, time on station.
5. Identification criteria.
6. Escort tactics.
7. Max sortie rates.
8. ECM/IRCM capability.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

ENEMY HELICOPTER AIRCRAFT

1. Number, types and location.
2. Range, time on station.
3. Air to ground weapons (stand off capability).
4. All weather/night capabilities.
5. Navigation systems.
6. Self protection capabilities.
7. Max sortie rates.
8. Probable tactics.
9. ECM/IRCM capability.

ENEMY EW/GCI RADARS

1. Number, types and location.
2. Coverage and detection range.
3. Critical Interface on DES, Data links.

ENEMY SAMS

1. Systems, locations and numbers (If they can affect you).

PRIORITY INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS (PIR's)

1. Tell aircrew which PIR's you want them to collect on.
2. Cover in-flight reporting procedures to include mission results and significant sightings and in-flight reporting frequencies.
3. Requirement for post mission debriefing including where it will be conducted.

SORTIE SURGE MISSIONS. Squadron intelligence personnel will prepare and present the initial pre-mission briefing for an aircrew flying multiple missions. During the quick turn, only

INTELLIGENCE SOP

significant updates and changes will be provided to aircrew.

Significant changes include:

1. Significant changes in AOB, MOB, etc.
2. New locations of CBR areas.
3. New reporting instructions and/or a change of the radio frequency for submitting in-flight reports.
4. Indications of a local area threat, which could endanger aircrew upon return to base.
5. Anything related to a change in mission target or area.
6. Change in status of alternate recovery bases.
7. Other.

CONDUCTING THE DEBRIEF. When conducting the debrief ensure that the following steps are taken:

1. Adequate preparation.
2. Understand the mission.
3. Guide the debrief, avoid distractions and "tangents".
4. Be alert for the unusual.
5. Use visual aids.
6. Reconstruct the mission graphically and chronologically.
7. Ask only purposeful questions.
8. Encourage detail.
9. Accept the account but analyze credibility.
10. Never belittle the unbelievable.
11. Avoid yes and no questions.

DEBRIEFING AIDS.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

1. Posted Order of Battle.
2. Maps and charts.
3. Overlay of mission route.
4. Photos of target area.
5. Recce materials.
6. Other mission reports.
7. PIR's.
8. Scale models.
9. Debrief checklist.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

(SAMPLE DEBRIEFING CHECKLIST)

MISSION # _____

Crew/Pilot: _____ Acft/# in flight: _____

1. Operations location: _____

2. Mission callsign: _____

3. Mission assignment: _____

4. Route identification: _____

5. Target type, location: _____

6. Time over target(s): _____

7. Results: (Narrative description) _____

8. Air defense enroute, over and from target (SAM's, AAA, ID, location, and numbers): _____

9. Enemy tactics: _____

10. BDA: _____

11. Weather (if different from forecast): _____

12. Friendly losses observed (parachute sightings, beepers, enemy action observed): _____

13. Communication interference's (MIJI): _____

14. EEI reporting: _____

INTELLIGENCE SOP

15. Additional significant sightings or unusual experiences_____

16. Comments: _____

Debriefed: _____ Time/Date: _____

INTELLIGENCE SOP

(SAMPLE OFFENSIVE ANTI AIR WARFARE PLANNING CHECKLIST)

GENERAL BATTLE INFORMATION. Summarize the overall ground, air and/or naval situation, particularly anticipated enemy/friendly activity in the vicinity of the mission. Cover location of the FEBA/FLOT and the FSCL.

TARGETING

1. Target name and/or number.
2. Location and elevation.
3. Elements of the target to be struck.
4. How to recognize target/target complex.
5. Photography.

AIR ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Aircraft numbers, types and locations.
2. Air to air weapons.
3. Night or all weather capability.
4. Tactics--ROE, CAP positioning, ID criteria, ingress/egress routes, formations, reliance on GCI.
5. Training and readiness.
6. Sustainability/logistics.
7. Alert posture/response time.
8. Combat radius/flying time.
9. Probable intercept points.

GROUND THREAT ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SAM systems, locations and numbers.
2. AAA systems, locations and numbers.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

3. SAM/AAA engagement envelopes.
4. SAM/AAA tactics to include target acquisition and target tracking methods.
5. Training and readiness.
6. Sustainability/logistics support.
7. Enemy troop concentration-FEBA.
8. Organic air defense capability.
9. Summary.
 - a. Where are they?
 - b. What can they do?
 - c. How fast can they do it?
 - d. Very important to understand target acquisition tracking and missile guidance/horning methods.

ELECTRONIC ORDER OF BATTLE

1. ECM/ECCM capabilities.
2. Radio Electronic combat assets/locations.
3. DECM capabilities.
4. ECM/ECCM tactics.
5. C3 nets Filter centers C2 links, CP's.
6. Early warning and acquisition systems locations.
7. Which sensors/weapons systems can they jam?

ENEMY COMMAND AND CONTROL

1. SAM/AAA control, location.
2. GCI control, location.

INTELLIGENCE SOP

3. SAM/CAP coordination.
4. Enemy ROE.
5. Training and readiness.
6. Identification criteria.
7. IADS.
8. Coastal patrol ships and aircraft.

ESCAPE AND EVASION

1. SAFE areas to include NBC contaminated areas.
2. Headings for damaged aircraft.
3. Location of friendlies/partisans.
4. Possible pick up points.
5. Sanitation requirements.
6. Review ISOPREP cards.
7. Ensure aircrew have available E&E aids.

PIR's

1. Tell aircrew which PIR's you want them to collect.
2. Cover in-flight reporting procedures to include mission results and significant sightings.
3. In-flight reporting frequencies.
4. Requirement for cost mission debriefing including where it will be conducted.